



## Mrs. de Saulles Gets Custody Of Little Son

Family Decides Boy Belongs to Her and Relinquishes Claim

## Reunion Gala Event In Roslyn Cottage

## Mother Planning Fight for Child, When He Rushes Into Her Arms

[Staff Correspondence]

ROSLYN, L. I., Dec. 2.—Rumplestuck, the favorite dwarf of little Jack de Saulles's own fairytale, stepped from Grimm's fairy book to the wheel of a gasolene drawn chariot yesterday afternoon, whirled up to the red brick gate of a certain castle and dropped the wondering boy into the arms of his waiting mother.

Such is the almost unbelievably happy ending of the tragic tale of Blanquita de Saulles, the convent-bred Chilean heiress who was acquitted last night of the murder of her divorced husband, Jack de Saulles, former Vice quartermaster.

To the suddenly reunited mother and son it is but a matter of minor detail that the chariot was a six-cylinder touring car, that the dwarf assumed the giant form of Attorney Henry A. Uterback, and that the castle in which they hope to live happily ever after is a quaint cement cottage nestling among the grass plots of Long Island's bungalow colony.

Reunited—That's Sufficient

All that they care about to-night is that they are reposing in one another's arms and that there is not a single legal barrier to their remaining together for the remainder of their lives. There will be no legal battle over the custody of the roly-poly son of Jack de Saulles, and the relatives of the slain athlete will demand no part of his future career.

Mrs. de Saulles was seated in the midst of her newly claimed home, the Crossways, planning the next step in the struggle for her five-year-old son this afternoon when the miracle of Jack's return occurred. There was a clanking of gravel and a very unfairy-like "Honk! Honk!" a crash at the door and the boy was in her arms.

"Oh, Munsey, I'm glad to be back with you again," said the boy.

Mrs. de Saulles did not put her sentiments in words, but in the pressure she applied to the plump body of her son—the son from whom she had been separated since the tragedy of August 3, in which she shot his father in order that she might claim her son as her own.

Family Gives Up Boy

After the numerous greetings had been repeated until both participants in the reunion were too tired to add to them, Attorney Uterback's howl was done. He told of a visit to the office of George Gordon Battle, attorney for the Hecksher family, in whose custody the child had remained since the killing of his father, the calling of a family council, in which all the relatives of the dead man participated, and of the final decision to give up the boy.

"They agreed that little Jack belonged with you and that they would not stand between you," Mr. Uterback told his client.

Mrs. de Saulles tried to express her feelings, but her precocious son, turning to several newspaper photographers, assumed charge of the situation.

"What's the trouble here?" he demanded. "What's all this excitement about?"

Then he delved down into his pocket and brought forth a brilliant badge, a memento of the weeks his mother was the occupant of a cell at the Nassau County jail awaiting trial for the murder of his father, and threatened to arrest anybody who disturbed the Sabbath quiet of Roslyn.

Reunion Gala Event

But nobody could maintain quiet in this village on such a holiday occasion. The triumphant return of the mistress of the Crossways, who had been driven away in the custody of the village constable four months ago, could not pass unnoticed. Mrs. de Saulles was attired in her newest tulle dress and the sweater she had worn during the trial, while her lawyer recognized the holiday spirit by wearing the cravat that was presented to him by the sister of his fortunate client, an embroidered affair that is known about the courthouse as "the tick tie."

Mrs. de Saulles, now entirely emerged from the cloak of indifference that characterized her every appearance in court during her trial, talked of the ordeal through which she had passed, and disclosed, for the first time, that she had noted all that had gone on about her.

"I schooled myself in repression," was her explanation of the seemingly apathetic attitude she had taken throughout the trial. "I did not at any time under any circumstances show my feelings."

She told how she had watched the workings of the minds of the jurors, and had gained courage because of her observation; how she had been annoyed by the constant appearance of the telegraph messengers who carried newspaper copy, and even of the newspaper correspondent who wrote with his left hand.

"I didn't mind the publicity at all—I liked it," she was surprising admission. "But I didn't like what two of the women writers said about me. Oh, these women!"

She didn't complete the sentence because little Jack suddenly volupined into her lap from a table and her

## Finds Open Dives Run for Soldiers In New Rochelle

Marshal McCarthy Blames Politicians for Deplorable Conditions Near Fort

Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal, who raided saloons at New Rochelle Saturday night, of the request of the military authorities at Fort Slocum, yesterday characterized conditions in that town as the worst he ever has known. He added that he did not believe there was a community anywhere whose body politic was more rotten, and referred to the fashionable suburb as a "hell hole."

The marshal's raid, made to protect American soldiers and sailors from the organized system of vice which he alleges exists in New Rochelle, will not end with the arraignment of the proprietors of six resorts before United States Commissioner Hitchcock on a charge of selling intoxicants to soldiers to-day. The government intends to go after politicians who made these conditions possible.

"I found every evidence of an organized system of vice in New Rochelle," said the marshal. "It is the meanest sort of system that ever cursed a vice-infested town, for its purpose is to debauch our sailors and soldiers."

Marshal McCarthy charged the police of New Rochelle with "tipping off" the keepers of saloons and dance halls which the Department of Justice had been investigating for nearly a fortnight.

"I found that a policeman watched me take off the sign showing the car was that of an official of the United States government. That same policeman was in front of one of the dives when we got around to it, ten minutes later. That was one of the places where we found no soldiers and sailors drinking behind the bars. Of the twenty odd saloons, dance halls and resorts visited, we found eight out of every ten soldiers were being served openly with liquor. Our investigation showed that fully 70 per cent of the saloons sold whiskey, gin and beer over the bar to soldiers and sailors."

"In Germania Hall, which is less than one hundred feet from New Rochelle's Town Hall, we saw disgraceful scenes. In that place, run by a man with a German name—Jacob Grab—and managed by his son Herman, there were upward of a hundred girls in tight and men's clothes dancing with our soldiers and sailors. None of these girls seemed more than sixteen. Soldiers and sailors were served drinks in front of our eyes."

"In another saloon with a dance hall attached, the Café Concord, at 45 Lawton Street, less than seventy-five feet from a police station, negroes and white women, as well as soldiers and sailors, were dancing and drinking."

"The proprietor of another place put up a fight, but we put it off him. 'But saloons were not the only places where liquor was sold to soldiers and sailors. We have proof that barbers, tailors and cheap restaurant keepers engaged in the same work.'

"The most amazing thing of all was when we brought the prisoners, including soldiers and sailors, to Police Headquarters. Politicians swarmed into the place. One was an ex-police judge, another chairman of one of the city commissions, and another a local boss. Two and a half hours after I arrested the Grab I found that Jacob, the father, had not been locked in a cell. I immediately ordered him treated like the other prisoners."

"And when I left New Rochelle this morning at 2 o'clock I decided to bring both of them with me to New York. They were up in the West 125th Street police station."

"This you cannot emphasize too strongly—that in New Rochelle an organized system of vice protection exists, and that it is doing what German bullets cannot do—ruining the health and morals of our soldiers and sailors."

Saturday night's raid was made after military authorities at Fort Slocum had complained to Marshal McCarthy that they could not get the local officials to take action.

Mayor Edward Stetson Griffing, of New Rochelle, last night characterized Marshal McCarthy's charges as "utterly absurd."

"There is no protection of vice here," he declared. "There is no vice. To say that there is anything in New Rochelle to which the term 'vice' could properly be applied is utterly absurd."

Women Pickets To Sue for \$400,000 For Imprisonment

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Women's Party headquarters announced to-night that eight of the women recently released from jail after serving part of terms for demonstrations before the White House would sue the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the jail and workhouse authorities for \$50,000 damages each for alleged false imprisonment and assault.

Germany Will Be Beaten, General Pershing Declares

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, recently returned from France on a mission for the Young Men's Christian Association, speaking yesterday on his experiences at the front before the Y. M. C. A. read the following statement given to him by General Pershing when he announced his intention of returning to the United States:

"Tell them there is no ground for the heresy that Germany cannot be beaten. Germany can be beaten. Germany must be beaten. And Germany will be beaten."

Canada's Victory Loan Reaches \$350,000,000

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—Although no official report was issued to-night in connection with the Victory Loan campaign, it was estimated that at least \$350,000,000 had been subscribed throughout the Dominion. The drive reached its climax Saturday, and in nearly every district in Canada the last stages of the campaign were made up whirlwind fashion.

## U. S. Cuts Coal Supply for All Non-Essentials

Operators Notified to Give Preference to Industries Necessary to War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The government's first move toward curtailing non-essential industries during the war was made to-day, when the fuel administration sent to coal producers a preferred list of consumers to serve as a guide in filling orders. The list establishes preferential shipment for government orders, railway fuel, household requirements, public utilities, steel plants, coke ovens and munitions plants. Although no direct order was issued requiring operators to give the list preference, a definite request was made, and fuel administration officials believe it will be followed. The priority is asked for a period of thirty days.

"The requests are designed," said Fuel Administrator Garfield to-night, "to insure fulfilling of the requirements of those coal users whose activities are essential to the military and economic efficiency of the nation in the conduct of the war."

To obtain coal for emergency re-

## Britain Urged by Vienna Paper to Consider Peace

War of Destruction Already Rejected by Lansdowne, Is Argument Advanced

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2.—The Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" invites England to consider whether it is not possible to open peace parliaments. It considers that such an invitation should properly come from Austria, because the dissensions between England and Germany dating from the death of Queen Victoria do not directly affect Austria. The paper argues that a war of destruction has already been rejected by Lansdowne and probably by Asquith and that it becomes impossible on the day Russia and Germany agree upon peace.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's letter continues to be commented on extensively by the German papers, the consensus of opinion being that pacifism is gaining ground in England. The "Vossische Zeitung" says: "If we reject such efforts at a rapprochement it is not because of a lack of good will, but the result of the consideration that an agreement too hastily concluded with the island kingdom would cut off the way to our neighbors on the Continent, and also rob our neighbors and ourselves for all time of our guarantees by our power against British supremacy."

The "Tageblatt" believes that the

## Vienna Agrees To Bolshevik Armistice Plan

Trotsky Says Russians Will Be on Guard While Meeting Teutons

Russia Pictured As a Prosecutor

All Imperialists Now on Trial, Lenine Leader Tells Workmen

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Petrograd says that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, addressing the Petrograd Workmen's Council Friday, announced Austria-Hungary's acceptance of the Bolshevik offer of an armistice. He said that Russian delegates would attend Sunday's conference at German headquarters, but that nevertheless they would be on their guard against contingencies, for bourgeois diplomacy always was dexterous in manipulation.

## BOLSHEVIKED



quirements operators were asked to notify the fuel administration immediately of the amounts of their free tonnage. This coal will be used to supply communities that run short unexpectedly.

Facing a coal shortage of 50,000,000 tons for the country, the fuel administration determined that a radical step was necessary if essential industries and public utilities were to be kept running. It turned down suggestions that a list of non-essential industries be prepared to which coal should be denied and established instead the preferential list as less likely to injure the banking credit of concerns which it is considered certain will suffer.

Control of coal production and distribution gives the government greater power to regulate industry than is contained even in the priority of shipment act. The two powers will be used jointly and a general priority order already prepared by the committee on priority will fit in with the request to coal producers made to-day by the fuel administration. This order will establish priority for specific materials, including coal, and later probably will be extended to cover industries as a whole.

Fuel saving through conservation of power used by electric railway companies is sought in a communication the fuel administration has sent to all state fuel administrators. Revision of schedules and more economic heating are among the suggestions advanced.

Lowen Leaves Argentina

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 2.—Baron Lowen, the Swedish Minister, has departed. He did not make the customary farewell visits to the officials here.

## German Hurl Ten Attacks At Byng, Take Sixty Guns; Americans Killed in Battle

## U. S. Engineers Drop Shovels And Fight in British Ranks

Caught in German Turning Movement at Gouzeucourt, New Yorkers Building Railways Drop Into Shell Holes, Join in Counter Attack and Win Praise for Heroism

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 1. (By The Associated Press).—Large numbers of American army engineers working on the British railways in the region of Gouzeucourt, caught in the German turning movement, escaped by lying in shell holes and prone on the ground while the British fired over them.

There they remained until the British were near enough to enable the Americans to join the ranks, when they fought valiantly and played an important part in replying to the enemy. The British commanders refer to their gallant behavior with the greatest enthusiasm.

Americans elsewhere took a busy hand in the fighting and were under hot German shell fire. Numbers of them volunteered for patrol work in the danger zone and all acquitted themselves finely.

A British general told the correspondent that he could not praise them too highly. It is reported that several Americans were captured, but escaped after a few hours and rejoined the British.

The engineers were mainly from New York. The crew of a train had a narrow escape. The engine driver, who hails from St. Louis, was standing beside his engine talking with a British soldier when the attack started. A shell struck nearby and killed the Briton, but the American escaped. Two more shells exploded on either side of the locomotive.

The correspondent can recall no previous time when army engineers have undergone such varied and thrilling experiences as yesterday. The latest reports say that several Americans who were actually captured by the Germans escaped after a few hours and made their way back to the British line.

How many of them spent agonizing hours lying in shell holes with the enemy all about it is impossible to state, but there was a large number.

In the first rush of the Germans into Gouzeucourt many engineers were caught between the opposing lines as the British surged forward to meet the shock. It was a tense situation for them. There was no escape from the rapidly narrowing zone between the two armies.

The Germans already were firing their rifles steadily, and the engineers knew that the British also would open up with a heavy fire. But even in the stress of this moment the British officers sized up the situation and before starting to shoot signalled to their allies to lie flat on the ground.

The Engineers dropped where they stood, and in another instant a steady stream of rifle and machine gun bullets was whining over them.

The British pushed forward far enough to enable the Engineers to join their ranks and thus save them. But these Engineers and others repaid the score, for they took their place in the fighting line and battled like tigers.

Among the many unusual experiences of the Engineers was that of one man who had been wounded and was being removed from the field in an ambulance. A German airmen attacked the ambulance with a machine gun at a low altitude and poured a heavy fire into the conveyance. One of the bullets struck the unfortunate occupant and he was wounded a second time. Luckily, neither injury is a serious one, according to report.

The fame of the exploit of the Engineers spread rapidly through the army, and the correspondent has heard them talked about on every side, their magnificent service having been received with the deepest appreciation everywhere. The Engineers themselves have had little to say about the affair. For the most part they merely smiled and admitted that they had been in an engagement and then changed the conversation.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Havas correspondent at the British front, describing the formidable German attacks before Cambrai on Friday, in which he asserts eleven, or perhaps twelve, enemy divisions tried to encircle the British, only failing because of the vigor of the counter attacks, says:

"The courageous conduct of American soldiers attracted much attention. They were pioneers and specialists engaged in construction and working on field railroads. When the enemy appeared Friday morning they exchanged their shovels for rifles and cartridges and fought alongside the Tommies. Several fell gloriously with arms in their hands facing the foe. No man who saw them at work but praises glowingly the coolness, discipline and courage of these improvised fighters."

tection of the Russian revolutionary state authority."

The correspondent says the speech was received with continued cheering.

## Trumpeter and Flag Of Truce Preceded Bolsheviki Over Line

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Nov. 29.—The report of the representatives sent through the German lines by Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander in chief, to begin negotiations for an armistice, was given out here to-day. The text of the report follows:

"We crossed the line, preceded by a trumpeter carrying a white flag. Three hundred yards from the German entanglements we were met by German officers. At 5 o'clock our eyes blindfolded, we were conducted to a battalion staff of the German army, where we handed over our written authorization from the National Commissariat to two officers of the German General Staff who had been sent for the purpose."

"The negotiations were conducted in the French language. Our proposal to carry on negotiations for an armistice on all the fronts of belligerent countries, in order later to make peace, was immediately handed over to the staff of the division, whence it was sent by direct wire to the staff of the Eastern front and to the chief commander of the German armies."

"At 6:20 o'clock we were taken in a motor car to the minister's house, on the road from Dvinsk to Ponevyezh, where we were received by Divisional General von Hoffmeister, who informed us that our proposal had been handed to the highest command, and that a reply probably would be received in twenty-four hours. But at 7:50 o'clock the first answer from the chief of the general command already had been received, announcing agreement to our proposals and leaving the details of the next meeting to General von Hoffmeister and the Parliamentarians."

"After an exchange of opinion and further communication by wire from the chief of the general command, at midnight we were given by von Hoffmeister a written answer to our proposal. In view of the fact that ours was written in Russian, the answer was given in German. The reply was: 'The chief of the German Eastern front is prepared to enter into negotiations with the Russian chief command. The chief of the German Eastern front is authorized by the German commander in chief to carry on negotiations for an armistice. The chief of the Russian army is requested to appoint a commission with written authority to be sent to the headquarters of the commander of the German Eastern front. On his side the German commander likewise will name a commission with special authorization.'

"The day and hour of the meeting are to be fixed by the Russian commander in chief. It is demanded that the German commander be warned in due time to prepare a special train for the purpose. Notice must be given at which part it is intended to cross the line. The Russian commander is requested to place at the disposal of the Russian commission the necessary apparatus so that it may keep in communication with its chief command."

"The Russian parliamentarians decided to appoint as the place the junction of the Dvinsk-Vilna line, whence the Russian representatives will be conducted to the Brest-Litovsk headquarters of the German commander."

Francis Protests Against Bolshevik Parley with Teutons

PETROGRAD, Wednesday, Nov. 28.—Major Kerth, military attaché, has been instructed by Ambassador Francis to make a protest on the part of the United States similar to that entered by the heads of the Entente embassies here to the negotiations for an armistice between Russia and Germany. The omission to join the protest entered by the other Allied ministers was due to the fact that it was based upon the London agreement against a separate peace, to which America is not a signatory.

Ambassador Francis, however, has assumed the attitude that all aid that America has extended to Russia, and all recommendations to that end by him, were made with the express understanding, often reiterated, that Russia intended to continue in the war.

## Waves of German Infantry Plunge Into the Raking British Machine Gunfire

## Allies' Salient Straightened Out

## Town of Masnières Is Evacuated Without Molestation From the Foe

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Battle of Cambrai is developing as the bloodiest and most stubborn of the war. To-night it is still in full swing, with General Byng's salient holding under terrific German pressure. In the swirl of battle yesterday American Engineers were caught between the advancing Germans and the British and bravely joined Byng's men. Several of them were hit.

So great is the concentration of Prince Rupprecht's artillery that the British have been forced to evacuate the village of Masnières, though "without molestation" from the enemy," as General Haig's latest communique expresses it. This partial retreat, however, came only after ten massed counter attacks had been beaten back by the hard pressed men in khaki. Even then it proved impossible to hold the village in the face of the continuous tornado of German shrapnel and explosives, which did not cease until hours after the last British trooper had been withdrawn.

German Claim Captures

The Germans announce that the town was retaken by assault and that a number of the defenders were captured. The day report from Berlin asserts that several hundred additional British prisoners have been sent to the rear, and that no less than sixty British guns and more than 100 machine guns have been counted since Rupprecht's turning movement began.

It is clear that the British are being severely handled, but thus far the new German gains have been unimportant. Accounts of the valiant fight put up by the American engineers caught in the thick of the battle at Bouzancourt have thrilled the public here. In an effort to relieve the enemy pressure Field Marshal Haig launched local attacks in the Passchendaele area, in Flanders, to-day, which gained the British some ground.

But the Battle of Cambrai is still in a fluid state, where anything may happen. Thus far the British have fought with a "dogged dog" spirit, clinging tenaciously to their gains, but the Germans, despite their frightful losses, appear to have an inexhaustible reservoir of reserves.

British Beat Off Attacks

At other points than Masnières, according to the British headquarters statement, the German counter attack has failed to make much headway. Heavy assaults in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie and Bourlon were broken up, and in the vicinity of Meuvre the British artillery dispersed concentrations of German infantry. At La Vacquerie the struggle was particularly severe, and the losses of the British were unusually heavy.

The Reuter correspondent at British headquarters declares: "During Saturday the Germans delivered no less than fifteen attacks against our positions in La Vacquerie. The position to know say that we killed more Germans opposite La Vacquerie in twelve hours than in any other spot in the same time during the whole course of the war."

"By far the greater proportion of guns abandoned in the first German on-set on Friday have been recaptured; the others were disabled. The amount of territory the enemy has gained at the sacrifice of thousands of lives is so trifling that practically the situation remains unaffected."

Advices from the front to-day indicate that the German claim to captured guns rests principally on pieces blown up and disabled before the British relinquished them.

British Attack in Flanders

While the battle waged unabated on the Cambrai sector, the British opened a new attack in Flanders, in which General Haig describes as "minor operations." The report chronicles the capture of some fortified buildings and strong points on the main ridge north of Passchendaele. The British report refers to the Flanders fighting as of the "greatest violence," continuing all day and all night. Goeburg was also attacked, and on the whole, the assault was successful. The British advanced their lines from 300 to 400 yards at some points. The British press was driven to relieve the pressure on Byng's salient before Cambrai.

The withdrawal from Masnières, and the ability of the German commander to throw waves of troops repeatedly against the British principally on pieces blown up and disabled before the British relinquished them.

The town adjoining Masnières, Les Rues Vertes, was a first report in the hands of the British, after the Germans had wrested it from them, and then been forced again to surrender it.

The Berlin statement describes the withdrawal of action from Inchy as far as Bourlon.

West of Meuvre infantry attacks by the British were beaten back, Berlin claims, and another attack east of Meuvre, a like attempt, collapsed before the Teuton lines. Near Cambrai on the western bank of the Scheidt Canal, the German report says that Byng's men tried and failed in several attacks, and records that Indian